

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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NO. 1.

## REFLECTOR.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE FIRST LESSON OF A FATHER TO HIS SON.  
Boy, love thy Mother! she with tearful eye,  
Reads the slow progress of thy opening mind;  
Removes the cause of ev'ry infant sigh,  
And by her practice lures thee to be kind.

Boy, love thy Mother! calm her beating heart,  
That throbs affectionate with care for thee;  
Compose her anxious breast with playful art,  
Press her soft lips, and prattle at her knee.

Boy, love thy Mother! let thy lisping tongue,  
In broken accents charm thy wondering ear;  
And when again upon her bosom hung,  
Say, O mama! I love you dear.

Boy, love thy mother! the reflected rays  
Will shed new lustre on thy father's days.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"The grave dull sound! strik'st out the dimple on the cheek of mirth."—BLAIR.

If there is a time, when the heart is divested of every unholy thought, when the busy throng pass by unheeded, and the whole heart seems to overflow with tears that come unbidden, yet not without a feeling, so luxuriously fraught with a melancholy pleasure, that would not be exchanged for the tyrannical power of a Napoleon, or the high-gifted eloquence of a Demosthenes, it is when standing by the grave of a youthful friend.

The full-orbed moon had thrown her silver rays o'er the enameled landscape, and tinged with brightness the curling wave of a diaphanous river that rippled slowly to its shore and seemed to "soothe a melancholy mind," with sounds more expressive than language, when I stood by the grave of a youthful friend. A sigh escaped my bosom, as I read by the pensive rays of the moon, on a neat, smooth stone, the name of her who had been my companion in childhood's "happy days." Memory then returned to scenes of youthful happiness, when we sought the gayest flowers to garnish our little mock dwelling, or plucked the broad leaf from some well known tree to behold with attentive eye the crystal stream bear them from our reach. I thought of the playful rambles—the pleasant walks—the tales of childish simplicity, and the many times I had met her at school, and clasped her friendly hand, while joy beamed from her sparkling eye, and I thought too of the pleasant hours we had passed together, in forming plans of future life; we had never learned that vice could shroud herself in virtue's garb; nor that future life drawn by Fancy's magic pencil, might be ever overshadowed by clouds of sorrow, and disappointment. But alas! how fleeting are all earthly enjoyments: that lovely friend—companion of my early days—must wither "neath Death's chilly blast," and I must live, to behold her brilliant eye closed forever—and feel the arrow of grief pierce my desponding heart with wounds of mental anguish, that time can never efface.

As I leaned over the stone, that told the passenger who slept below, I gazed on the long grass that covered her grave; I knew that she slept beneath: but ah! the deathlike silence that reigned around the place; no sound was heard save the dashing wave that laved the adjacent shore, and the wind that whistled mournfully through the thick foliage of a distant grove. It seemed a place where unearthly spirits hovered round, to protect the hallowed spot until the clanging blast shall rouse them that sleep in death from their dusty dwellings. Yes! When Gabriel's loud trumpet shall bid the dead "Arise and come to judgment!"—when the wheels of time shall cease their motion—when the bursting elements shall commingle in one general blaze; then the grave that holds my youthful friend will yield up its lovely victim, and we shall meet again. She will arise in immortal beauty, clothed in celestial garments of never fading glory. By faith's piercing eye, I now behold the gates of the New Jerusalem, that heavenly city opened to receive her with all the ransomed of the Lord. Shouts of joy flow down their lips; while holy angels catch the inspiring sound, and Heaven responds the glorious sound of eternal joy. Reader, have you lost a beloved friend, let not the grave be a shrine for your tears; but rather pour them before him, who is able to conduct you to regions of unobscured bliss, to meet your friend in peace, to part no more forever.

Perennial wreaths, of perfect love,  
Shall deck each happy brow;  
While Angels with their glittering crowns,  
Before Jehovah bow.  
Livermore, 1831.

"Whoever despises music," said Martin Luther, "I am displeased with him. Next to Theology, I give a place to music; all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away, and melancholy and many tribulations and evil thoughts are expelled. It is the best solace for a desponding mind."

## MISCELLANY.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.  
SICILIAN REVENGE, AND SICILIAN HONOR.

A GERMAN officer, who served as aide-camp to the prince of Hesse-Philippsthal at Gaeta, in Sicily, and lastly at Calabria, where he was taken prisoner by the French, published, a few years since, on his return to his native country, an account of his campaigns, or rather of his adventures. From this work are extracted the two following anecdotes, illustrative of the manner of the Sicilians.

The Governor of Girgenti having conceived a vehement passion for a young country girl, who every day passed under his windows, sent to offer her the most brilliant proposals, which she rejected; he spoke to her himself, but with no better success. Enraged at this refusal, he directed some of his creatures to waylay her; she was seized and brought to him: after a long search, the father, a respectable old man, discovered the villain who had robbed him of his child. He instantly repaired to Girgenti, and sent word to the governor, that he had information of the utmost importance to communicate. He was admitted to his presence, and asked permission to speak to him without witnesses. When they were alone, he addressed him in these words: "You have my daughter; restore her to me this moment, or you shall die by my hand." The governor gave a loud shriek; the old man aimed a blow at him with a stiletto, which, being parried in part, inflicted but a slight wound. The attendants hastened to their master's aid; the peasant was apprehended, and before he was removed, the governor signed before his face, the order for his execution. The very same evening the unhappy father suffered on the gallows. His still more wretched daughter, hearing at once of the attempt and miserable fate of her father, expired in an agony of grief and despair. The intelligence of this tragic catastrophe soon reached the hamlet where the old man had left his three sons. These youths, equally robust and courageous, bound themselves by an oath at the foot of the altar, to revenge their father and sister, or to perish. They flew to Girgenti, and in vain endeavored to gain access to the governor, who was kept at home by his wound; neither did they return till they learned that their enemy was to go on a certain day to the cathedral, to be present at some great solemnity. At the time appointed, the three brothers, armed with guns, like mountain-hunters coming to sell their game, entered the city, and placed themselves on the watch before the residence of the governor. The latter soon made his appearance. One of the young peasants advanced, and presenting his piece, cried, "Die, thou executioner of our father! Die, assassin of our sister!" He instantly fired, and the governor fell dead on the spot. "We will serve in the same manner every one who shall attempt to oppose our passage," exclaimed the two others, placing themselves on either side of their eldest brother, with their pieces ready to fire. The by-standers, seized with consternation, remained motionless, and before the proper authorities could issue the necessary orders for the pursuit of these young men, they had reached a place of safety. In that part of the country where they reside, they may flatter themselves with the hope of everlasting impunity.

The second of these anecdotes is not less characteristic.

A wealthy merchant, from the interior of the island, had been to Palermo, where he had transacted a good deal of business. Before his departure for his home, as he would have the mountains to cross, he thought it prudent to take all possible precautions for his security. He therefore repaired, according to the usual custom, to the well known agent of a band of robbers, to insure his property. He was asked the amount that he had about him; he opened both his pocket-book and his girdle, which contained a considerable sum as well in paper as in specie. The agent referred to his table, and the merchant paid agreeably to the fixed rate of insurance. He set out accompanied with a trusty person, who was sent to him, and who engaged to bear him harmless. The first day nothing particular happened, but the next morning, in the passage of a narrow defile, two robbers presented themselves, and required the merchant to give up whatever he had about him. His guide addressed them, and represented to his comrades that the traveller had paid the regular dues for insurance, and even showed them the passport which he had received from the agent to the band. The robbers, who were half drunk, would listen to no expostulations; they pointed their stilettoes against the breast of the traveller, who recommended himself to the protection of his conductor. But what was his despair, when he saw him join the other two, and threaten him with death if he delayed to satisfy them! He therefore loosened his girdle; the guide

took it, opened it and turned out its contents upon the ground. The robbers stooped to pick up the money; the guide flew to them while thus employed, and blew out the brains of both with his pistols. The traveller, who shook in every limb, knew not whether he ought to hope or fear. "Take up your money," said the bandit; these wretches disgraced their profession, but I have punished them for it. What would become of our insurance-office if travellers could no longer rely on our word?" The rest of the journey was performed without molestation, and the robber, having attended the merchant in safety to his home, requested him to give all possible publicity to his adventure, for the encouragement of trade.

From the New-England Galaxy.  
SLIP-SLOP.

Paulus Flaminus Muzzlemump is a man of fine natural parts, a great admirer of the liberal sciences, and was educated in the learned profession of a soap-boiler. When he had gone through a regular process of his professional studies, it happened that the beautiful and accomplished Margaretta Maria Grizlegig became deeply enamored of this same Paulus Flaminus, and was married to him contrary to the consent of her papa and mama. A reconciliation however, was gradually brought about; and in the course of three years, the father and mother both departed this transitory life, leaving Paulus Flaminus and Margaretta Maria in possession of a genteel fortune. Paulus Flaminus now gave up business whereby he became enabled to enjoy at large those more accomplishing pursuits for which nature had so manifestly designed him.

It is about five years since Paulus Flaminus quitted business, in which time, as he himself says, he has made no small progress in the circle of polite literature; but, unfortunately, Paulus Flaminus and Margaretta Maria are strangers to that invaluable maxim upon which depends all the felicities of wedlock; for, in general whatever the one admires the other hath a peculiar aversion to. In short, they scarcely ever agree two days together; and the subjects upon which they quarrel; are frequently education and family.

It is not many days since I had the honor of attending the above lady and gentleman in a hackney coach, to an agreeable situation called Mount Pleasant. "I do insist upon your going," says Paulus Flaminus; "for I'll show one of the sweetest and most ruralist places you ever seed." But we had not ridden half a mile from the city, when Paulus Flaminus, putting his head out of one of the windows, ordered the coachman to drive more faster: upon which, Margaretta Maria, putting her head out of the other, ordered him to drive more slower. "Drive more faster, I say, coachman," cries Paulus Flaminus—"I say, drive more slower, coachman," cries Margaretta Maria. Paulus Flaminus submitted, and the horses kept only a gentle trot.

When we were arrived at Mount Pleasant, and had ordered tea and coffee, Paulus Flaminus, taking me by the arm, assured me he would now show me a most captivating prospect.—"We'll just" says he, "walk up the surplus of the mount, and then we'll all before us. Here!—Here!—here's beauty already!—Now here!—now mind!—only observe!—There's Bunker's Hill, where they're going to put up the Monerment! and there don't you see that white house there? Don't you see a thing like a cubole? Skim your eye a little more this way, and then you'll have it. O ravishing landscape! and there's the church where my wife and I was married!" "Hang the church," cried Mrs. Muzzlemump, "I've hated the sight of it ever since." "And so have I to," replies Paulus Flaminus. "And there you see the river Charles and the hills of Milton! Now isn't this the most ruralist place you ever seed! This is the place for pholosophers."

Mrs. Muzzlemump with a kind of contemptuous smile, observed, "that she had been taught to understand that pholosophers always chose solitary places to live in;" Paulus Flaminus insisted that she knew nothing about the matter.

When we had sufficiently viewed every attractive object, and had retired to the tavern, Paulus Flaminus, looking very importantly at me, asked me, whether or no I had ever read Pope's works? "That there Pope," said he, "was a man of fine talons, and a true son of Parnissus!" Mrs. Muzzlemump turning her head gracefully towards me, most politely apologized for the insipidity of her husband's company. Upon which, Paulus Flaminus, looking dreadfully angry at her, called her "a poor ill-litter'd wretch."

"Ill-litter'd!" replies Mrs. M. with a fine spirit—"what do you mean, sir, by ill-litter'd? my family was never none of them

ill-litter'd! My uncle Hogwash (that's now dead and gone) was famous for his learning, and gave me the best of edercashions; and I was always looked upon as a young lady of genius and senterment, till I had the misfortune to leave my senses, and throw myself away upon a paltry soap-boiler! I might have—"

"Soap-boiler!" replies Paulus Flaminus with great dignity of resentment, "a soap-boiler! surely as good as the daughter of a scurvy broker!"

"Intolerable impudence!" cries poor dear Mrs. Muzzlemump, with tears in her eyes, "what do you mean, you villain, by this scandal on the memory of my papa? I wish he was alive to here you!" Paulus Flaminus would have continued the quarrel, had not I interferred: Mrs. Muzzlemump, however, renewed it on our return home; and supremely happy was I when the welcome moment arrived for my taking leave of this blessed couple.

Two of the greatest evils which deform the human mind, are pride and ignorance united.

Virtue is the brightest ornament of youth. As on the one hand, religion never appears more lovely and engaging, than when it dwells on the lips, and is exhibited in the lives of the young people, so on the other hand, young persons never appear so amiable, and deserve so much esteem and confidence, as when they are religious; when they walk in the paths of virtue, honesty, sobriety & integrity. Always interesting in itself, youth is rendered doubly so, when associated with the graces and tempers of the gospel. A young man or a young woman, destitute of religion, may be very estimable and worthy on account of the amiableness of their dispositions, and the propriety of their deportment. But where the spirit and graces of Christianity are added, it is like adding life and motion to a statue, which we have admired for its proportion and decorations. But a young person of elegant form, and engaging manners, who lives in profligacy, impurity, and blasphemy, deserves to be compared to a finished statue, streaming forth corruption, and poisoning the atmosphere with contagion and death.

AFFLICTION.—Would we see Christianity in all its power and preciousness, we must turn from the scenes of health, and enterprise, and gaiety, and ambition and in the abodes of poverty or in the chambers of sickness or death, behold it comforting the friendless, sustaining the languid, and healing the broken and the bleeding heart. To the miserable victim of his own transgressions, ruined in constitution and in fortune, brought down to pain, to darkness, and the precincts of the grave, we have seen religion approach with angelic aspect and mien, and exclaim—"Son be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven thee." While the world could afford no help, and human sympathy was unavailing, we have seen religion draw a stream from the rock in the desert, cover with verdure and with roses the rugged descent to the grave, and cheer the eyes of the most miserable, even in death, with the light of immortality.—*American Spectator.*

## ORIGIN OF INQUESTS.

A gentlewoman in London, after burying six husbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For several months their happiness was mutual, a circumstance which seemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who as she said had disgusted her by their sottishness and infidelity. In the view of knowing her real character, the gentleman began frequently to absent himself, to return at late hours, and when he did return, to appear as if intoxicated. At first reproaches, but afterwards menaces, were the consequence of this conduct. The gentleman persisted, and seemed every day to become attached to his bottle; once when she imagined him dead drunk she undersewed a leaden weight from one of the sleeves of her gown, and, having melted it she approached her husband, who pretended still to be sound asleep, in order to put it in his ear through a pipe; convinced of her wickedness the gentleman started up and seized her, when, having procured assistance, he secured her till morning, and conducted her before a magistrate, who sent her to prison. The bodies of her six husbands were dug up, and as marks of violence were still discernable upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial, that she was condemned and executed. To this circumstance we are indebted for that useful regulation, by which no corpse can be interred without a legal inspection.

The Crier in the Circuit Court at Georgetown, D. C. while napping in Court was recently aroused by a clap of thunder, and starting on his feet he bawled out "silence."

## FEMALE FASHIONS AT MALTA.

When abroad they are all arrayed in black. They put over their other dress a robe or loose shirt of that color; brought high on the bosom, and in place of bonnets their heads are covered with a black silk mantle which invests their shoulders and descends half way behind. The part which covers the head is furnished with a piece of whalebone inserted in the hem, which keeps it in position and prevents the silk from dropping over the eyes. One hand placed inside, is always necessary to hold together the sides of the scarf in front; and the other is often hid under its folds, only a fore finger being suffered to peep out through an opening left for the purpose. Of course, under such mufflers little can be seen of the beauties of form or feature, if a Maltese nymph happen to possess them: the eyes and a moving pall-black figure are all that can be distinguished. But sometimes the fair one deigns to exhibit her face to a curious gazer, in place of engrossing to herself the privilege of seeing; and features, good humored, rather pleasing than handsome, and irradiated by a pair of fine sparkling eyes, are displayed to the beholder. The complexion is a dark olive, but partaking a little too much of the mulatto tinge. The mantle is obviously borrowed, or rather it has descended from a distant age and people. It answers to the veil of Eastern ladies.

Bigelow's Malta.

## IMPORTANT AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Richard and John Lander, who a little more than a year ago, landed in Africa for the purpose of retracing the journey of the former to the Niger, and making further discoveries, arrived at Rio Janeiro in the beginning of April from Fernando Po on their return to England, having in their possession books, letters, and manuscripts of Mungo Park, recovered by them near the spot where he was murdered. They reached the spot where Park terminated his voyage, and recovered the papers and his double barreled gun, but they were obliged to abandon their intention of proceeding to Timbucto for want of presents. They re-embarked on the Niger, and descended it by a rapid current, to where it is ten miles wide. It there divides into several branches, the most considerable of which they affirm to be the same river as the river Nonn which discharges itself into the bay of Benin. As they approached the coast they were taken prisoners by the negroes, plundered and treated as slaves, but they succeeded after great difficulty in procuring their release, reached the coast of Guinea, and proceeded thence to Fernando Po, where they embarked for Rio Janeiro. On the 5th of April they embarked at Rio for England. This intelligence is brought by brig Virginia, to Baltimore.

Bost. Daily Advertiser.

Two country girls, who came into Boston to purchase, inquired of a shopkeeper if he had any *Summer Coolers*; he was a little puzzled at the question, but fancying he might not be very wrong, he showed them some muslin; "Why you, I did not ax for any o' that!" when casting her eyes on a parcel which lay on the shelf, with a fan tied on the outside, she cried out, "Why I guess as how there are some in that are paper." The fans were instantly placed on the counter, & opening one of them which was sufficiently gaudy, and embellished with all the colors of the rainbow, with her eye-brows elevated she screamed out to her companion, "O mi! only look o' this." The other, with equal astonishment, exclaimed, "O, Ruth! Ruth! buy that are it will draw Jonathan's eyes a Sabbath day, just like a mellilot plaster."

Boston Transcript.

A NEW COAT.—Give me a new coat, says an old proverb, and I will give you a friend for each of its stitches. So great is the influence that dress has with the larger portion of mankind, that one with a new coat on shall be recognized by many of his acquaintance who would not deign to acknowledge him in an old one. In Pope's time, worth made the man; in our day it is the tailor that makes him. A spendthrift with not a cent in his pocket, but with a dashy dress, will pass for a man of consequence, while the economical rich man, with a threadbare coat, will be hustled among the crowd as an useless piece of furniture.

N. Y. Constellation.

There has been a report that Col. Crockett of Tennessee, was shot recently while making a stump oration. Davy however won't stay shot. He says he shall be elected to Congress by 3000 majority, and he goes the whole for Harry Clay.

Chalk for Calves.—To prevent the scours in young calves, a little chalk is recommended to be put in the milk.

Mr. Ives lately gave a concert at Philadelphia, by about 50 children. A boy 8 years old sang a solo.



CLAY MEETING.

The subjoined resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting of the members of the Connecticut Legislature, friendly to HENRY CLAY, holden at the State House. It is said to be the largest Legislative caucus ever assembled in that State.

The Republican members of the Legislature who are friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency of the United States, and desirous to sustain those principles of civil government and national policy which have been proclaimed and ably vindicated by that distinguished statesman and patriot, believe that it is due to themselves and their constituents to make known and declare the principles by which they are governed in assembling on the present occasion:

Therefore, Resolved, That the efforts which have been made and are making by the friends of the present administration to blast the reputation of HENRY CLAY, and to destroy the confidence of the people in his patriotism, integrity and fidelity, demand our most unqualified reprehension

Resolved, That the attempt made in the last Congress to prostrate the authority of the Supreme Court should excite alarm, as the measure if successful would have soon severed the bonds of the Union.

Resolved, That the protection of American Industry in every branch thereof, by a Tariff of Duties on importations so as to secure to the agricultural and manufacturing interests the benefit of the market, is the only true policy of our government.

Resolved, That works of internal improvement are proper objects of national patronage and that in the opinion of this meeting it is competent for Congress to appropriate our surplus revenues for their promotion.

Resolved, That as HENRY CLAY has on all proper occasions fearlessly and eloquently defended these great interests and did during the last war proclaim his attachment to them, (and is now entirely devoted to their success,) we do therefore unanimously recommend him to the People of this State for the office of President of the United States, and that we will make all suitable and proper exertions to promote his election.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge with gratitude the services which Andrew Jackson has rendered his country in the field, yet in the opinion of this meeting his incompetency to discharge the responsible duties of the chief magistracy has become apparent, and that we deprecate his re-election to that high station as incompatible with the welfare of the nation.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the leading measures of his administration, as they are inconsistent with principles which he avowed on various occasions before, and pending the late presidential contest, and that it is manifest that he has been induced to lend the influence of his name to these measures, by the arts of designing men who are willing to sacrifice the interests of their country and the honor of the President, to promote their own personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That the dissolution of the late cabinet (being an event unexampled in the history of this country) proves that President Jackson cannot subdue and control those elements of discord and repulsion which were concentrated with a view to insure his election; the constant presence of which, has involved, and will continue to involve him in inextricable difficulties; and that unity of Administration can only be secured by the decision of character, integrity of life, liberality of principles, and devotion to the cause of liberty and the rights of man by which HENRY CLAY has ever been distinguished.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman of this meeting and countersigned by the Secretaries, and that Editors of this State friendly to their object be requested to insert them in their respective papers.

ROGER HUNTINGDON, Chairman.  
SAMUEL RAYMOND, Secretaries.  
GEORGE WHEATON.

Money at home. If any now find money more plenty in their pockets, and the rate of interest much lower, than for some years past, let them inquire into the cause of this change. The time has been when a silver dollar was a scarce article in the market and when signs were living out by the brokers offering a high premium on Spanish dollars. The New York papers now tell us, that the vaults of the New York City Banks are overflowing with specie. Banks in many States are lowering their rate of interest. Money is paid much more readily now for labor or for produce than for the few past years. Now all this could not happen without a cause; and what cause? If money is more plenty in the market, what makes it so? There was a time, when every cent the merchant could scrape up, was sent off to buy English calicoes, cottons, woollen, hats, shovels, glass, nails, &c. The workmen in British Manufacturing towns received the cash, that came out of the pockets of the American consumer. The farmer

was stripped of his last dollar to clothe his girls in goods manufactured by European hands, or to furnish himself with tools made by European workmen. These very workmen even then refused to take his wool, his corn, his rye, his butter, or his hogs, in barter; they must have, and would have his cash. No wonder money was scarce. Now one of the reasons why money is so plentiful at home is, that the American workmen takes the wool of the farmer at a good advance, and consumes his produce, giving him either money in return or the very nails, cottons, &c, which he was wont to buy from English workmen. Money is so profusely exported. We send cottons and rails to the south, instead of money, and our vessels in return bring back money or hides. Such are the results of the American System, which we advocate.—*Adv'r.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The boiler of the Steamboat General Jackson, Capt. Vanderbilt, exploded between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Grass Point, where she had stopped for the purpose of taking freight and passengers for this city. The number of persons on board, including the hands, was between thirty and forty, of whom about eighteen are seriously injured—two so much as to be considered entirely hopeless—and two, a man and a boy, killed. The Engineer is in a dangerous condition, and a negro, who was a passenger, was scarcely expected to survive, at the last accounts. One man who was yet living literally skinned from head to foot. None of the females on board received injury. The Capt. also was unharmed, and, with some of the passengers, was brought this city by the Steamboat Albany, Capt. Jenkins, which here in sight a few minutes after the accident and reached town early last evening.

The Gen. Jackson sunk very soon after the accident; and as both her bow and stern remained under water. It is presumed that the violence of the explosion was mainly communicated downwards—passing through her bottom, amidships. The Gen. Jackson was a boat of small tonnage; and plied daily between this city and Sing-Sing and Peekskill, and generally pretty well freighted with passengers, carrying at times as many as two hundred. Her boiler, we understand, was of iron. Grass Point is about thirty-five miles from this city.

Owing to the confusion natural upon such occasions, we were unable to obtain any further particulars than are here narrated. It is out of our power therefore, to publish a list of the names of the persons on board—of the wounded, or of the killed. In our next, no doubt, we shall be able to present to our readers more in detail the melancholy particulars of the unfortunate affair.

N. Y. Gazette, of Wednesday.

Another Steamboat disaster.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser has the following paragraph:

We learned last evening, from a source in which we have full credit, that the elegant steamboat Brandywine was blown up on her passage up from New Orleans, and 30 lives lost. We have no further particulars.

Shakespeare's tragedy of Othello, or something like it, has been enacted at Exeter in the granite state. The Newburyport Herald gives the following account of the affair:—

Attempted Murder and Suicide!—We hear from Exeter, N. H. that a young white woman named Sarah Moore, was shot on Sunday night last, by a black man named Charles Tash. The particulars as we heard them related are, that Tash had been in the habit of visiting the young woman, and that on Sunday night he tarried till about eleven o'clock, when her mother desired her to go to bed. Just as she was ascending the chamber stairs, Tash spoke to her, and on her turning round he discharged a horse pistol at her loaded with two balls;—one ball passed through her side above the hip, the other into her abdomen. He then attempted to shoot himself with another pistol, by putting the muzzle to his breast, but it took a different direction, the ball grazing across his breast, passed through the left arm. Mrs. Moore gave the alarm of murder, when the neighbors assembled, and found Sarah, supported by her mother, in the agonies of death, and Tash, on the floor, weltering in his blood. On being questioned as to this horrid act, he said his intention was to have killed both Sarah and himself; and was only sorry that he had not effected his purpose. He was immediately secured, and was to have undergone an examination before a magistrate, yesterday forenoon. The young woman was living when our informant left, but the physicians had pronounced her wounds mortal.

Tash had always sustained a reputable character. He was brought up in the family of Col. N. Gilman, and had accumulated a handsome property. He was engaged as steward of one of our public ships, and was to have gone to Boston yesterday, there to embark for the South Seas.

The cause assigned for this dreadful deed was his having been forbidden by the mother to visit her daughter. It is added, that Tash had several times before attempted to destroy himself.

The Exeter News Letter says.—There is no hope of the young woman's recovery. Tash was examined on Monday, before Justice Chadwick, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and two sureties to the amount of \$2,500 each, and for want thereof, was committed to prison.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE POLES.

The editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, on a second examination of their British papers, find in a 'second edition' of the London Standard, May 6, evening, the following:—

"Gen. Diebitsch, after having defeated the Poles at Biala, marched direct upon Warsaw, which town is, since the 19th of last month, declared in a state of siege: the inhabitants are willing to surrender in consequence of an epidemic which is raging in and about the town. The Poles lost nearly 10,000 men; and at the head-quarters the general belief is that the war is at an end, as another army is coming from Russia into Podolia."

The Commercial remarks.—This is the latest news from London. It may be true, although we do not place much confidence in it. Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt: The accounts of the recent Polish successes—of the great battle, and defeat of the Russians on the 15th of April, within forty miles of Memel—of the occupation of Siedlec by the Poles, and the retreat of Marshal Diebitsch across the Bug—are all gross fictions. The whole tenor of the intelligence received yesterday, when carefully examined by dates and maps, showed them to be such.

READ! READ!!

The editor of the New York Evening Journal has the following estimate of the friends of Gen. Jackson who have been so clamorous to secure his re-election.—The motives of these noisy adherents need no other clue than that which is furnished in the extract which we subjoin.—*Nat. Jour.*

"But who are these zealous and distinguished friends whose vehemence is so extravagant in relation to President Jackson's re-election? Let us begin 'down east,' and count their forces. The Post and Argus—in the pay of William King, and sundry other fat office-holders—besides the enjoyment of an income of 10 or 1200 dollars per annum, and for government printing; The Hampshire Patriot—Isaac Hill's paper—15 or \$1600 a year, for government printing, besides Isaac's Senatorial pay; The Boston Statesman—organ of Nathaniel Greene, Postmaster; David Henshaw, collector; Andrew Dunlap, district attorney; and a host of similar official scrubs, who divide among themselves, some \$30,000 of the public plunder—also obtaining about \$2,000 per annum for government printing; The Hartford Times, Gideon Welles' precious vehicle, \$1500 per annum: The New York Courier, property of the Surveyor of New York, receiving from government in divers ways some seven or eight thousand dollars: The Pennsylvania Inquirer, bitter against Ingham because it did not get the custom-house advertising; but pretty sure of a slice from his successor: The Trenton Emporium, another pampered organ of the government: The Baltimore Republican whose late editor, and probably present proprietor, holds a snug sinecure of some three or four thousand dollars, et cetera, et cetera."

These are the friends who urge so clamorously the re-election of President Jackson. There is not one among all the advocates of this measure, (we speak in relation to the conductors of the press,) who is not either an office-holder; a stipendiary of the government in the way of jobs and advertising; or the holder of a promise of reward. We re-assert it deliberately and fearlessly, there is not a single supporter of the re-election of President Jackson, who is not in the enjoyment of office, in possession or in reversion—or who is not profitably employed directly or indirectly, by the government or its agents. We challenge a denial of the assertion.

In this state of things, can it be difficult for the American people to estimate the motives of those who are in favor of choosing General Jackson for a second term. Will it not be at once perceived, that the retention of place and pay, is the ruling stimulant? What passion besides the strongest avarice, could induce men, who supported this candidate on the ground that he would serve but four years, to depart so grossly from their profession? What but the most selfish devotion to personal gain, to the accumulation of dollars and cents, could goad them on to persuade the distracted incumbent, contrary to his express declarations two years ago, to become again a candidate for the Presidential chair? Judge ye, who are not totally infatuated by the bewilderment of the times!

A QUESTION IN ARITHMETIC.—Subtract "AN" UNIT" from a CYPPER, and how many remains? ANS. Andrew Jackson, W. T. Barry, and Amos Kendall!

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

4TH OF JULY.

The citizens of Norway, without distinction of party, will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence in this village, in a public and appropriate manner. An Oration will be delivered by Dr. J. S. MILLETT, on the occasion, and a public Dinner will be provided by Mr. E. F. BEAL. Citizens of the adjoining and neighboring towns are respectfully invited to attend, and all Military Officers are requested to appear in uniform.

Tickets for the dinner are now ready—PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, and may be had at E. F. Beal's, Asa Barton's Bookstore, Joshua Smith's Inn, and David Moyer's Inn.

HENRY RUST, ASA BARTON, DAVID NOYES, THOMPSON HALL, HENRY W. MILLETT, Committee of Arrangements.

Persons wishing for Tickets will do well to take them a week previous to the celebration, as it will enable the provider of the dinner to make all suitable provisions.

Republican Convention.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Maine, opposed to the proscriptive and prodigal measures of the National and State Administration, are notified to meet in Convention at Portland, on TUESDAY the 2nd day of August next to select some suitable person to be recommended as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

Per order of the State Committee. June 13.

This call for a State Convention has been for some time demanded by presses and citizens in all sections of the State. Portland is selected as the place, because it was thought to be the most convenient to the State at large. Every man that watches the signs of the times knows that the administration is falling. Common sense teaches us, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. The administration party in Maine will fall with their leaders at Washington, and sooner or later their unhallowed influence will be wholly broken up. The Republicans of Maine are firm and united to a man. Never was a better spirit more elevated or less selfish pervading any great body of people. They wish the whole public to understand their true interests, and to join with them in perfecting the prostration of Van Buren, Kendall, Lewis and the like. Office holders and interested men will keep aloof for awhile, and then jump into the majority. But let Republicans look out for them. Mark them at the September election: let the line be drawn. It will be too late to jump afterwards.

Portland Adv'r.

We are requested to give notice that the OXFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold their next anniversary Meeting, at the Meeting-house on Bethel Hill, July 5, when an address will be delivered and the usual exercises had, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

NATIONAL BIRTH DAY.

This important and interesting era, is fast approaching, and it gives us great pleasure to state that preparations are making in various parts of our highly favored country to celebrate this national festival of our Liberty and Independence. As a nation we have innumerable reasons for rejoicing; peace reigns throughout our land, and the Clarion of war is not sounded within our borders. We have almost every blessing heart could wish, and hence the propriety of assembling on that ever memorable day which gave us our birth as a nation, to rehearse the scenes that "tried men's souls," and to shout with acclamations of joy for these rich privileges and blessings which our fathers have purchased for us with their lives and fortunes and pledged their sacred honor to support.

In a word, to express our views upon this subject we would quote the words of the venerable John Adams.

"This day," 4th of July, 1776, "ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and posterity will triumph."

The following extracts are in addition to the account we published last week of the great fire in Fayetteville, N. C. A great public meeting has been held in Boston for the purpose of adopting measures to afford immediate relief to the sufferers. The Mayor of the city presided. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Daniel Webster and others, and a general Committee of fifty gentlemen were appointed to solicit subscriptions. On the same evening the committee sent a remittance of \$2000, to the sufferers by mail. Other cities, and villages, are adopting the same measures. The whole number of private dwelling-houses destroyed by the fire, was about SIX HUNDRED.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York, dated Fayetteville, May 31, 1831.

"There is but one block of buildings standing in town. Where was to be seen before, large and well filled stores, there is nothing now but bare chimneys standing. For a mile in length, and a half a mile in width, there is not a house standing. Mr. Kyle, I think, lost most—he thinks about \$100,000. Mr. Daily saved more than any I have heard of; he lost about fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars. The total loss, some think, is about two millions of dollars."

"No lives were lost during the fire that I have heard of. Several have died since, and a great many are dangerously ill. There is no medicine in town.—Victualling is up 100 per cent."

Fayetteville Sufferers.—The Raleigh, N. C. Register states that a meeting has been held in Raleigh for the relief of the sufferers in Fayetteville. A subscription was opened, and a resolution adopted, that the authorities of that city subscribe one thousand dollars. A meeting for the relief of the sufferers is also summoned in Philadelphia. It is stated in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, that only about fifty thousand dollars were insured in that city on all the property destroyed by the late conflagration at Fayetteville, and this too, on the tenements and chattels of only one or two individuals—so that the amount even of this sum will be of little avail in softening the general calamity. The Petersburg Intelligencer mentions a few particulars in reference, not to those who have suffered, but who have escaped without losing every thing.—*Bost. Pat.*

ERRATA.—In our paper of last week, in the communication on the first page, 15th line from the head of the column, for "wave" read "waves"—17th line, for "land" read "pond."

BUENOS AYRES.

By the ship Eliza Henrietta, Capt. Raines, arrived at Baltimore, in 38 days from Buenos Ayres, the editors of the American received regular files of the *Gaceta Mercantil* and the *British Packet*, to the 23d of April, inclusive.

These papers state that the civil war still continued in the interior of the United Provinces; two severe actions had been fought about the end of March, near Mendoza, in which the Federal troops under Gaeraga, gained considerable advantages, and immediately occupied the province of Mendoza, San Juan, San Louis and Rioga. The main body of both armies has been manœuvring in sight of each other for several days preparatory, it was thought, to a general engagement, which must prove decisive for one or the other of the contending parties.

The United States Gazette says the current of Jackson's popularity is setting rapidly against him in Pennsylvania. Thousands of his supporters acknowledge they have been disappointed in him:—Nothing, unless it be anti masonry, can prevent the vote of that State from being given to Mr. Clay. The Harrisburgh Intelligencer publishes a letter from a gentleman of that State, which shows something of the operation of opinions. The writer says:

"It may be a matter of surprise to you, though from recent events, I do not think it ought, to learn that my Jacksonism is turned to Clay. In supporting the elevation of the 'hero' with the zeal that I did, I was led by two main reasons: the first was, that I thought him legitimately 'the democratic candidate,' and the other that it would gain say the stigma that republics are ungrateful.—The General said many fine things of himself, among which was his determination to serve but one Presidential term. We took him at his word, and granted his utmost desire, with acclamations.—The nation was at peace with all the world, and the affairs of government had been so completely systematized by his able predecessors, that no evils were apprehended for his administration for one term, at all events. His weakness has been made too manifest. Every branch of the national tree is withering, and its foliage likened to the fall in October.—Another election for him, and another series of four years' revel for those around him, and the worst consequences to our present happy country, may be fairly anticipated."

MARS.—The New York Gazette says, "We are credibly informed that the office of Secretary of War has been tendered to Col. Drayton, and that he has declined." It is rather a ticklish business, in more particulars than one, to take office in the Cabinet, under existing circumstances. The War Secretaryship has been a begging now more than a month. Perhaps one reason is that no rational man can hope to approach the unexampled style of the late minister.—"We ne'er shall look upon its like again."

A SHORT NAME.—On the 6th ult the Princes John of Saxony was delivered of a little Prince, who on the following day was baptized by the name of Frederick-Augusta-Ernest-Ferdinand-William-Louis-Anthony-Nepomucene-Maria-Baptiste-Xavier!



The repeal of the duty on woolen cloths would be more injurious to the farmer and wool grower than the repeal of the duty on wool. The repeal of the former while the latter remained, would destroy all the factories at a blow; and then who would buy our wool? Take the duty from wool, and the price would fall from 60 or 70 to perhaps 40 cents. This would be a great deal better than no market for wool. And the rapid increase of manufactures would make a good demand at such prices as it costs in Europe, with charges of importation added thereto. Every farmer knows, or he ought to know, that the woolen manufactures of this country make all the demand for wool, and that these are wholly indebted to the tariff laws for their stability, and even for their very existence. *Kennebec Journal.*

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**—The American Sentinel, the Harisburg Reporter, the Dovilton Democrat, the Bradford Setler, and other Ingham and Wolf papers of Pennsylvania, have, since Ingham's dismissal, struck the name of Jackson from the banner of their papers! Another class of papers have struck off the name of Gov. Wolf. —*N. J. Whig.*

The great unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren has rendered him obnoxious to many even among his time-serving friends. The Richmond Enquirer, which always calculates to be on the strongest side now significantly says:—  
"We know not what some of Mr. Van Buren's friends at Albany may say; but this we do know, that many of the friends of the Administration in Virginia will not support him as Vice President. We certainly shall not."

In noticing the general health of Schuylkill county, the editor of the Miner's Journal remarks: "A highly respectable physician of our acquaintance assures us, that in the course of eleven years practice in and about this coal region, he has never been called to attend a single case of consumption that originated in Schuylkill county."

The Detroit papers announce with regret, the removal from office of Jas. Abbott, Esq., long the efficient Postmaster of that city, and the appointment of a Mr. Norvell, of Philadelphia, in his place. The intelligence was received by the arrival of the new incumbent, and his family, with his commission in his pocket.

The Washington Globe says the Cabinet Secretaries all "resigned voluntarily." What's the matter there, Pat? said a gentleman, who was disturbed by an outcry in the street, to his servant, "O, nothing, your honor," was the reply, "only they are forcing a man to turn volunteer."

**Legislative Generosity.**—The Legislature of Connecticut at their late session, made a grant of \$8,500 to Washington College. The Bridgeport Bank was chartered on the condition of paying a bonus of \$10,000, of which \$7,000 are granted to Yale College, and \$3,000 to Washington College.

Ship Charles Carroll of Carrollton, belonging to Baltimore 696 tons register, sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool, 10th ult. with the following large cargo: 2031 bales cotton, and 204 bbls flour, making a freight, exclusive of exchange, of over \$20,000.

A homicide was lately committed in Wolfboro', N. H. which ought to be investigated. A man bargained with another 50 years old, to give him a pint of rum if he would drink another pint. He drank it, laid down in a stable, and never rose again.

We learn from the Jeffersonian that the old federal party, disheartened by ill success, or overcome by the heat of the weather, remained at the latest dates, perfectly quiet, and it appears from the editor's remarks that they will not, probably have the power of doing much harm, for some time to come. But instead of rejoicing at these glorious events, like a true democratic republican, he complains bitterly that now he has nobody to contend with. He must amuse himself for the present, as well as he can, with pummeling the "shadow" of federalism, and his party may ere long, find as many opponents as they desire, if not more, and have full employment for their forces,—expositors, Mrs. Bodge and all.

THE OXFORD COUNTY AUX. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will hold their annual meeting in the Congregational meeting house in Bethel on Tuesday the fifth day of July next at two o'clock in the afternoon.  
HENRY A. MERRILL, Secretary.  
June 16th 1831.

**GEORGE ROPES,**  
MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND.

HAS received per last importations an extensive assortment of Crockery, China, and Hardware **GOODS** consisting of Brass and Copper Kettles; Saws, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Locks, Brass Fire Sets, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, Tea Trays, Hollow-ware, Nail shovels, &c. Also—elegant patterns of Gold edged, printed, and lustre.

**China.**

Rich Cut and Common Glass. Latest style of B. P. Dining and Tea Sets.

Every description of Edged, C. C., and Enamelled Ware in assorted crates for traders, all of which will be sold at low prices, for cash, credit, or produce.

\*Cash or Goods, and the highest market price given for paper BAGS.

June 7, 1831.

**MARRIED.**  
In this town, on the 5th inst. by Rev. Mr. Merrill, Mr. Sam'l Flint to Miss Hannah Frost. In Lovell, by Rev. V. Little, Mr. John S. Shed of this town, to Mrs. Sarah Coffin.

**DIED.**  
In Waldoborough, Mr. John Fuller, 78.—Mrs. Barbara Schenck, 82.  
In Industry, on the 5th inst. Mr. Love Allen, aged 75, wife of Capt. Wm. Allen.

**SUMMER GOODS.**

**G. C. LYFORD**  
WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has just rec'd his Summer Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods,

—among which are—  
**BROADCLOTHS.**

CASSIMERES, Vestings, Cambrics, Muslins, Gingham, Calicoes, Linens, Gauze Hdks, and Scarfs, Fancy Silk and Egyptian Hdks, Bk. and Col'd Silks, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Lastings, Princettas, Brochellas Drillings, Stormants, Jeans, Navarino Cloth, Cassinets, Brown Battistes, Green Bonnet Silks, Artificial flowers and a variety of other fashionable articles.

Also—One Case more superior quality

**BONNETS,**  
Satin Straw and Boxford Straw **BONNETS**—Children's Straws, and one Case **NAVARINOS** at the low price of one shilling.

**WANTED.**

1000 yds. Tow and Linen CLOTH, yard wide and good quality.  
500 yds. Cotton and Wool Flannel, stout.  
500 yds. Wool Flannel, stout.  
1000 Skeins White Woolen Yarn.  
500 pr. White and Col'd Woolen Socks, stout and good sizes.

Fair prices will be paid in Goods for the above articles if offered in the course of six or eight weeks—if the quality will answer. The Yarn must be from 8 to 9 skeins to the pound, made of good wool and spun even or it will not answer.  
G. C. LYFORD.  
Portland, June 15, 1831. 6w1

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,**

**PLANTATION NO. 8.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors or owners of Land in Plantation No. 8, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills in said Plantation No. 8, committed to the undersigned Collector to collect for the year A. D. 1830, in several sums following, viz:

| Names of proprietors when known, | No. of Lots | No. of Acres | Value    | Plantation tax | State & County & Vay tax for 1830 | Deduction high |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| James F. Bragg,                  | 8           | 10           | 100 30   | 65             |                                   |                |
| Josiah Brown,                    | 6           | 1            | 50 12 50 | 29 1 31        |                                   |                |
| South half do.                   |             |              |          |                |                                   |                |
| William Sawin,                   | 7           | 18           | 100 10   | 23 1 2         |                                   |                |
| Unknown,                         | 10          | 13           | 100 10   | 23 96          |                                   |                |
| do.                              | 7           | 17           | 100 15   | 35             |                                   |                |
| John Farrington,                 | 8           | 9            | 45 15    | 35 8 53        |                                   |                |
| Oliver D. Lord,                  | 6           | 1            | 50 12 50 | 29 1 30        |                                   |                |
| North half do.                   |             |              |          |                |                                   |                |
| Salmon Dyke,                     | 9           | 12           | 100 23   | 53             |                                   |                |

Unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Monday the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said Land will then be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the school house in district No. two in Plantation No. 8.

JOHN REED, Collector of Plantation No. 8, June 6, A. D. 1831. 1

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons who are in arrears for the Oxford Observer from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as it is indispensably necessary that all demands of the late firm of GOODNOW & PHELPS, should be adjusted without delay.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 20.

**GRAND RESTORATIVE OR, GERMAN ELIXER,**

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Plurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder. This Elixer was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

**Pulmonary Complaints**  
has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure. He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the recipe to an American Physician who had resided several years in Mexico, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

\*Many certificates in corroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by

ASA BARTON, Agent.

June 24, 1831. Family 62

**PROSPECTUS**  
of a paper to be published at Hallowell, entitled  
**EASTERN BANNER**  
AND PEOPLE'S PRESS.

When a new Journal is proposed for the public, it is usual and proper to declare the objects for which it is to be established, and the principles by which it will be governed. The publishers of the *Eastern Banner and People's Press* think it incumbent on them to say, that the leading objects for which this paper is to be established are, to promote the cause of truth, to guard and sustain our republican institutions, and to expose prejudice, ignorance and vice.

It calling public attention to the dangers that beset our free institutions, we shall bring into prominent view the nature and influence of **SECRET SOCIETIES**, or combinations of men organized and set in motion by laws carefully concealed from the people, and extending throughout the Union. The fact that such societies exist, thus organized, and on such a gigantic scale, is well known, and ought to arrest the attention of every friend of civil liberty. The facilities which they furnish for concealed effort for evil purposes—for personal promotion and favoritism on the one hand—for undermining hostility on the other, are of sufficient moment in our view, to require a public, free, and full examination. Secrecy is essentially anti-republican: it is uncongenial with our institutions. Our elections are held in public, our courts of justice sit in public, our legislatures deliberate in public. The eye of the people has free scope through all the operation of our social and political system. An institution that runs counter to the whole current of our civil and political usages, whose very essence consists in secrecy, whose vital principle is concealment and mystery, surely deserves public attention and investigation. Such attention and investigation we propose to bestow upon it. We shall address ourselves to the honest judgment and good sense of our fellow citizens, to whom is committed the sacred trust of preserving our free institutions from every pernicious influence, and handing them down unimpaired to future generations.

As to the principles by which our paper will be governed it is important to state, that it will not espouse the cause of either of the present political parties in the United States, or in this State; but will be devoted to the great cause of Education, Virtue, Temperance, and Morality generally, and the interests of Agriculture and Industry in all their branches. It will be our purpose at all times to give the news of the day, a full portion of miscellaneous reading, and impartial information respecting political occurrences and events. And lastly, being ourselves advocates of free investigation, it is our resolve to establish and preserve a *Free Press*—free in every sense of the word.

With these principles and sentiments in view, we solicit the patronage of all who are desirous to avert the dangers to be apprehended from **FREEMASONRY**, an institution in its nature and tendency both anti-republican and anti-christian.

All those who feel friendly to the objects for which this paper is to be established, are respectfully and earnestly requested to extend their support and exert their influence in its favor.

**Terms.**—This paper will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, with a neat and fair type, to commence about the fourth of July, at two dollars a year, if paid within six months from the time of receiving the first number; two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year; a discount of ten per cent for payment in advance.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to return them, directed to the subscribers at Wiscasset, by the twenty-fourth of June.

ANSON HERRICK,  
T. H. FARWELL.

Hallowell, May 12, 1831.

**Rogers & Cutler,**

(New Stone Buildings, Middle Street.)

HAVE received their assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, comprising a large and elegant selected stock, at wholesale and retail. Among which are—Black, Blue, Olive, Green, and Mixed

**BROADCLOTHS,**

from 3 to \$9;  
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Beavertees, Lastings, Rowen Cassimeres; Hamilton Stripes, Stormants Drillings, &c. &c. for men and boy's wear.

170,000 yards of Calico from 10c to 2s; Plum Striped and Colored Gingham, new style; Merino, Raw Silk, Brocade, Thibet, and Cassimere Shawls.

A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs; Leghorn and Navarino BONNETS, very cheap; Also, Bonnet Trimmings.

A splendid assortment of Black Lustrings; Turk Satins; Gro De Naps; Synshaw and other Silks; also colored Silks of various kinds and qualities.

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Vigonia Hose and 1-2 Hose; Super Gloves and low priced ditto.

Muslins, figured and plain; White and Colored Cambrics; Linens and Lawns; Russia Damask and Diapers; Shaker Diaper and Crash.

Also, a large assortment of **AMERICAN GOODS**, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Bed Ticks and Gingham; Blue Warp Yarn; 2000 lbs. White Warp Yarn, &c. &c.

Portland, May 6. 6w52

**BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.**

**RUFUS F. BEAL.**

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends and the public that he has just received and offers for sale a good assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' thin SHOES;

Morocco, Kid, and Prunella Shoes;—An elegant assortment of Children's Shoes;—Also, for sale a good assortment of Goat Skin Morocco; Sheepskin Morocco of all colors for children's Shoes, together with Binding and Lining;—Bell's celebrated Paste BLACKING, equal to any and excelled by none, which being prepared with oil will not injure the leather; Essence of different kinds; Combs; very nice Satin Lastin, suitable for Gentlemen's summer wear, and shoes; Pink Cambric; Prest Crap; Rosin; Fancy Boxes; Shoe Thread, and a variety of TOYS for children.

\*Boots made in the best style.

A first rate Journeyman is wanted at the above business.

Norway Village, June 12.

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**SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,**

Portland, April 20th, 1831.

WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term of four years, from the twenty third day of March, 1831," was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th 1831—"for the instruction and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying in whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate persons, as may appear the most suitable subjects for education at such Institution"—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof, in such of the public newspapers in this State, as publish the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said Resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends,) and are qualified to enter the Asylum, to make application to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of July next.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS** on which pupils are admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors.

**EXPENSE.**

The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

**PAYMENT.**

Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfillment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years; except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

**TERM, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR.**

No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

**QUALIFICATIONS.**

Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten nor over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

For the information of those who may be able to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to inquiries made by me as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted.

"As to the expense of clothing per year at the Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes well furnished with Winter and Summer clothes, which is expected (and should always be the case) the expense of keeping up his supply, will not probably, in any one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in cases where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required of "the parent or guardian," for a faithful discharge of all other necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

472m

**SUMMER Fashions.**

**WM. GAINS,**

**TAILOR,**

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he continues to execute all business in his line, and according to the Summer Fashions, or in any manner to please the customer. The past favors of numerous and respectable customers are gratefully acknowledged and a continuance most respectfully solicited.

**WANTED.**

Five GIRLS to the Tailoring Business—two who have learnt the trade, and three as Apprentices.

A good recommendation will be required.

Norway Village, June 13. 52

**Carding Machine**

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Saw Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.

Brunswick, April 12, 1831. 2m45

**NOTICE**

**To Rheumatic Patients.**  
PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the Proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

**DR. JEBB'S**

**Rheumatic Liniment?**

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of

**THE PILES.**

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

**Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.**

THIS approved compound, also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Elixary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

**DUMFRIE'S**  
**Itch Ointment!**

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

**Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,**

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as a powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

**RHEUMATISM CURED!**

The following certificate has been politely furnished to the subscriber by Eli Longley Jr. Esq. of Waterford, in this County, in favor of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment. The subscriber is always supplied with the genuine article. Persons who are in want of it, would do well to recollect that they had better send a little farther and be certain than to purchase articles which may injure them, or not do them any good at least.

For sale in large or small quantities, together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by

Norway, June 20.

To ASA BARTON, Esq.—

Dear Sir—I hereby certify, that, having been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, for a considerable length of time, and receiving no essential benefit from any other medicine, I at length made use of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, and found almost immediate relief. And as some months have passed away since I have been relieved of that tedious complaint, I have the strongest confidence in the efficacy of this Liniment for the cure of Rheumatic affections in general. I speak not in its favor from my own experience alone, as several individuals of my acquaintance have experienced the benefit of this truly valuable medicine, when other medical prescriptions have failed to afford them relief. ELI LONGLEY, Jr.

**Wanted**

BY the subscriber, an active and industrious BOY from 15 to 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Shoemaking Business. One that can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement.

RUFUS F. BEAL.



POETRY.

THE HAPPY VILLAGER.

In this hospitable cell,  
Love, and Truth, and Virtue dwell,  
And, with aspect, Wild and free,  
This graceful nymph, Simplicity.  
Hail, ye liberal graces, Hail!  
Natives all of Arden vale;  
For with Peace and Virtue there,  
Lives the happy villager:  
There the golden smiles of Morn  
Brighter every field adorn;  
There the sun's declining ray  
Paints the parting day;  
There the wood-lark louder sings,  
Zephyr moves on softer wings,  
Groves in greener honors rise,  
Purer azure spreads the skies;  
There the fountains clearer flow,  
Flowers in brighter beauty blow:  
For with Peace and Virtue there,  
Lives the happy-villager.

LAWS OF MAINE.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE.

AN ACT respecting the anchoring of vessels on the fishing grounds near the Manannas and Monhegan Islands.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the first day of August next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to anchor any vessel or vessels on the herring grounds so called included between a line drawn from the North point of Manannas Island to the West end of the Eastern Duck Island on the one side, and the Islands of Monhegan and Smutty Nose on the other; and if any person or persons shall offend against the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars for each offence to be recovered in an action of debt, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to the use of the person who shall sue therefor; *Provided,* That no person shall be liable for the above penalty, who in consequence of stress of weather, or by any disaster may find it necessary to anchor on the said ground for safety, and who shall as soon as practicable move therefrom.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace within the County of Lincoln, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of the Island of Monhegan, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, for the choice of a Harbour Master, and the persons so assembled, may choose by ballot some suitable person an inhabitant of said Island, to fill such office, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions contained in the first section of this act shall be duly observed and enforced.

[Approved, March 30, 1831.]

AN ACT respecting Colleges.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That no person now holding the office or place of President in any College in this State, shall hold said office or place, beyond the day of the next Commencement of the College, in which he holds the same unless he shall be re-elected. And no person shall be elected or re-elected to the office or place of President unless he shall receive in each board, two thirds of all the votes given on the question of his election. And any person elected to said office or place after the passing of this Act, shall be liable to be removed at the pleasure of the board of Trustees, or board of Trustees and Overseers, which shall elect him.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the fees, paid by any person for any diploma, or for any medical or academical degree, granted or conferred by the government of either of the Colleges in the State, shall be paid into the Treasury for the use of the College; and no part thereof shall be received by any officer of the College, as a perquisite of office.

[Approved, March 31, 1831]

AN ACT to secure to owners their property in Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Timber.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the passage of this Act, that if any person or persons, shall take, carry away, or otherwise convert to his or their use, without the consent of the owner, any log or logs suitable to be sawed or cut into boards, clapboards, shingles, joists or other timber, any mast or spar, the property of another, whether the owner be known or unknown, lying or being in any river, pond, bay, stream or inlet within this State, he or they, so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every such log, mast, spar or other timber, a fine of 20 dollars. one moiety to the use of the State, and the other moiety to the use of the complainant, to be recovered with costs of prosecution, on complaint as for a criminal offence, before any Justice of the Peace, in the County where such offence shall be committed. And if any person or persons shall cut out, alter or destroy any mark or marks made on any log, mast, spar or other timber without the consent of the owner

thereof, with the intent to claim the same, he or they in every such case shall be considered guilty of taking and converting the same to his or their use for all the purposes of this Act; and shall forfeit and pay the same penalty as is provided in this Act for taking, carrying away or otherwise converting to his or their own use, any log, spar, mast, or other timber. And the owner or owners of such logs, masts, spars, or other timber so taken, carried away or otherwise converted, by cutting out, altering or destroying, or by fraudulently marking the same, shall have a right of action, and may sue and recover of any such offender or offenders, either before or after conviction, twice the value of such log, mast, spar or other timber, in an action of debt before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all logs, masts, spars, or other timber carried by freshets, or otherwise lodged upon any lands adjoining any river, pond, bay, stream or inlet, shall be forfeited to, and become the property of the owner or occupier of the lands so encumbered after the expiration of two years from the time the same may have been lodged upon said lands if improved, or after the expiration of six years, if the same are unimproved; *Provided,* That the owner or occupier of such lands shall within one year after such logs, mast, spar, or other timber is lodged upon his lands, advertise in some public newspaper printed in the county, if any such there be, if not, in the paper published by the printer to the State, within six months after the same shall have been lodged as aforesaid, and four weeks successively at the expense of the owner of the timber aforesaid, and in such advertisement state the number of logs, masts, spars, and other timber, as near as possible, together with the mark or marks thereon.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the owner of any log, mast, spar, or other timber lodged on the land of another as heretofore mentioned, may lawfully enter on said land, and remove the timber aforesaid therefrom, at any time the same may have been lodged on said lands if improved, or at any time within six years, if said lands are unimproved, on paying or tendering to the owner or occupiers of said lands a reasonable compensation for the damage the said owner or occupier may have sustained by said logs, masts, spars or other timber, and as may be occasioned by the removal of the same. But without paying or tendering all such damages, the owner or occupier of said lands may have and maintain an action of the case against such owner of logs, masts, spars, or other timber, and recover reasonable damages in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the finding of any log, mast, spar, or other timber, in the possession of any person, with the mark cut out or altered, or the said logs cut up or split into bolts for shingles or clapboards shall be sufficient evidence to subject such person to all the penalties and liabilities heretofore mentioned, unless such person can give reasonable satisfaction to the Court or Jury that he rightfully and lawfully obtained possession of the same.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person having erected, or who may hereafter erect any boom or booms, across or partly across Saco river, or any of the waters connected with said river, shall so construct and place such boom or booms, as thereby to obstruct the free and usual passage of logs, masts, spars, or other timber floating down said river, the owner of said boom or booms, at his own trouble and expense, shall turn out any logs, masts, spars, or other timber, detained by said boom or booms, if so requested by the owner of the timber aforesaid. And if the owner of any boom, shall neglect or refuse to turn out the timber detained as aforesaid, after having had two days notice thereof from the owner of said logs, masts, spars or other timber, or by his or their agent, he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the damages sustained by the owner of said timber, to be recovered in an action of debt to the use of the person who shall sue therefor, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted* That the owner of any logs, masts, spars or other timber, or his agent, shall have liberty at all times in a peaceable manner, to enter any mill or mill brow, boom or raft of logs or other timber, in search of any logs, or other timber, which he may have lost, and any person who shall prevent such search, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, a penalty not less than twenty dollars nor more than \$50, to be recovered in an action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to be sued for in the name, and applied to the use and benefit of the person who thus sustains the damage.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That all logs or other timber put into any river, pond, or stream, in this State, for the purpose of being floated to market, and so mixed with other timber that they cannot be separated, by persons owning such logs or other timber, shall be holden by the persons driving the same for the time being, and if the owner of said logs, or other timber, shall refuse or neglect to pay the person driving the same reasonable compensation, said driver

may retain and sell at public auction so much of said timber as may be necessary to pay himself and charges thereon after detaining such logs or other timber fifteen days and posting up notice thereof, in two or more public places in the town or plantation where such owner of said logs, or other timber resides, or said driver may recover reasonable compensation of the person owning said logs or other timber, in addition of debt in any Court competent to try the same.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That an Act entitled "an Act to secure to spars, and other timber in certain cases," passed March the sixteenth eighteen hundred and twenty one, and also the several additional Act to the same passed February the eighteenth hundred and twenty two, February the eleventh, eighteen hundred and twenty three, February twenty second, eighteen hundred and twenty five, February twelfth eighteen hundred and twenty seven, March fifth eighteen hundred and twenty nine, March fifteenth eighteen hundred and thirty, be, and hereby are repealed.

[Approved, April 1, 1831]

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

THE HAIL STORM. It is a most indubitable fact that hail stones measuring seven inches and a half, (beat this brother Todd) were found in this town on Monday of last week; and so plenty were they that they were picked up by the bucket full. Various causes have been assigned for this phenomenon; some have supposed that it is an interposition of providence in favor of the "American System," in special aid of the glass makers: some imagine that the Poles have converted all the ice in Russia into cannon balls to carry on their war.

Bath Inquirer.

Emigration to the West.—The emigration to Michigan, and to the "far west," is said to be greater thus far this spring, than during any former season. On looking over the marine list of the Detroit Journal, of the 18th instant, we notice the arrival at that place of no less than 6 steam boats, in quick succession, loaded with passengers, chiefly emigrants. The Ohio had 320, Henry Clay 480, Superior 520, Wm. Penn 250, Sheldon Thompson 270, Enterprise 220.

Boston Patriot.

Who's Broke?—The question of "Who's broke to-day?" says the Philadelphia Bulletin, "has been within our memory, daily answered by a list of numerous defalcations among the largest dealers. Now it is a rare thing to have a 'lame duck' of eminence. The fact may be taken as an evidence that the present is a season of great prosperity. The business this spring in Philadelphia has been large and profitable.

IRISH ANECDOTE.—Two Irishmen fighting together, one of them knocked the other down, and seeing him lie motionless, thought he had killed him; taking him by the hand he cried, "O my dear Paddy, now be after speaking to me, and if I have killed you tell me honey!" To which the other answered "No, my dear Mac, I an't dead at all; but by my shoul I am speechless."

B. A. Allen, a young Englishman, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, at Albany, on Sunday afternoon. The Coroner at Albany, states, that during the last nine years, he has held double the number of inquests upon persons drowned on the Sabbath, than on all the other days of the week.—*Best Courier.*

Four Islands have been discovered between lat. 55 and 57, lon. 27 and 28 in the South Atlantic Ocean, by Capt. Brown of the schr. Pacific, who arrived at Portsmouth last week. They were from 1 to 5 miles long; and two of them contained burning mountains; from which smoke constantly issued.

The single fact that there are over three thousand American vessels navigated without the use of Ardent Spirits on board, is of more importance to the nation than the opening of the British West India trade, together with that of the Black Sea. Why do not this administration claim praise for this important reform?

SIGNS.—The Elmira, Tioga co. Republican, in N. York, has changed hands abandoned Jackson, and turned to Clay. The New Haven Gazette, formerly for Jackson, has declared for Clay.

The St. Louis, Missouri, Times, has renounced Jacksonism and declared for Clay. The Fayetteville, North Carolina, Observer, has abandoned Jackson and declared for Calhoun.

The Chippewa Indians on the borders of Lake Superior, were represented in the middle of April to be in a wretched state of starvation, many being so weak as to crawl on all fours.

In New York several hundred carpenters have turned out demanding \$1.50 instead of 1.37 1-2: they say the "Bosses" lowered the wages when work was scarce, and now it is their turn.

60 or 80 cabinet makers, are advertised for in Salem to go to New-York, and 10 to Boston.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leave to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

SIR—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding,ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,  
Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.  
Mr. T. KIDDER,  
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.  
Boston, June 17th, 1829.  
\* \* Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

Others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES'

EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

\* \* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

Agency in Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK, 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office. }  
L. A. GODEY & CO. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to and the proceeds directed in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be applied. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-inclosed and returned to the person sending.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete, with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Therapeutic and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening, and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice. Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.  
N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.